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OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
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Contains the Week's News
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Far East.
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part of the world \$12.
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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917.

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATTINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

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PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAD	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 16"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half
the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits,
especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again." Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.

Splits 60 " " "

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 462.
Shipyards: Shum Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
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MANAGER.

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
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TO THOSE GOING HOME

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IT WHILE AT HOME.

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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

THE BRITISH BITE.

London, May 21.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Our new positions on the Hindenburg Line north-westward of Bullecourt were secured to-day with little interference from the enemy.
The severity of the German losses in the recent fighting in this area is confirmed.
Excepting a sector of 2,000 yards in length immediately westward of Bullecourt, we hold the whole of the Hindenburg Line from a point one mile eastward of Bullecourt to Arras.
A number of successful aerial bombing raids were made yesterday. Aeroplanes actively co-operated with the infantry in attacking the enemy front-line trenches with machine-guns.
Seven German aeroplanes were brought down, eight driven down and one shot down from the ground. Four of ours are missing.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

VIGOROUS ENEMY ATTACKS REPELLED.

MORE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, May 21.
An Italian official report states:—
Dense masses of the enemy vigorously assaulted at P. 1010, to the west of Monte Dante. They were driven back with heavy losses.
We repelled attacks on the northern slopes of San Marco, between Mounts Vucognacco and Fanti. We captured a hill between Palliova and Bistovo and extended our positions at Vodic.
We took some hundreds of prisoners.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 21.
Silver is quoted at 38. The market is steady.

RUSSIA RECOVERED.

STATEMENTS OF THE PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

London, May 21.
The texts of the statements made by Prince Lvoff, (Premier) and M. Tereschenko (Foreign Minister) have now been received.

BRILLIANT FRENCH OPERATION.

800 PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, May 21.
A French communiqué states:—
The artillery duel continued during the night south of Chemins-de-Dunes and in the region north-west of Bruy-en-Launois and on the Cerny-Hurtelbis front.
A German attack at Froimont Farm was broken before reaching our lines.
We carried out last night in the two sectors of Moronvillers and Massif a fairly important operation, which brilliantly succeeded.
We carried several lines of trenches on the northern slopes of Mount Cornillet on one side and Cusque and Tenon on the other. We hold all important observation posts in this region.
Our fire turned back German counter-attacks, the enemy suffering huge losses. We took 800 prisoners and found the enemy dug-outs piled up with dead.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—

Sunday's brilliant operation has given the French effective possession of a chain of dominating heights, three miles long, overlooking the valley of the Sappe between Auberive and Nauroy. The French command the Moronvillers group of heights which threatens the strongholds whence the Germans have been hammering Rheims. The group constituted a bastion on which the enemy based the security of his extreme left in the Aisne and Champagne battlefield, as Cernonne buttressed his right.

It was while the enemy yesterday was attempting to eject the French from the Cernonne plateau that the latter captured the left buttress of the enemy line. This success may have far-reaching strategic consequences.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

London, May 21.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that over 200 enemy dead were counted on the Hindenburg Line after the operations on Sunday. One hundred and seventy prisoners were taken.
The enemy have employed 150 divisions on the western front since the beginning of the April offensive, of which nearly 100 divisions have been pulled out again, shattered.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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Agents.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF SLAZENGERS' DEMON.

TENNIS BALLS.

Terms: as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1820

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen, Damask, Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheet, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilt, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Budchas, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkoon, Satsuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And

A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE

Comprising:—

Table Glass, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Plates, Ice Fishers, Water Jugs, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue)

On view on day previous to sale, inspection solicited.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1917. 1780

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. F. ALAN, 11 & 13 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.3. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria St., CLARE, SOY & PLATT, 85 Gracechurch St., E.C.3. G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 Cornhill, Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., E.C.4. ROBERT WATSON, 110 Fleet Street, E.C.4. MESSRS. J. & J. BRYCE & Co., 3 Whitefriars St., E.C.4. MATHIE & CHAMBERS, Ltd., 10, 11 & 12 New Bridge St., E.C.4.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. SIMON, 8 North St., David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYNARD FRERE & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balai, Paris.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI:—MESSRS. KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd.

JAPAN:—MESSRS. KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

AMERSON:—PAIRIE & Co.

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"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE: 1/6 (6d.) per copy.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lots.

Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Offered Price
1	Lot 1, Causeway Bay	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
2	Lot 2, Causeway Bay	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt" 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$25.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

WANTED.

WANTED immediately SHIP'S DOCTOR.

Apply to Box 701.

C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1828

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small children. Peak District preferred.

Apply:—"NURSE"

C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

Don't Worry!
Here's
KEATING'S
KILLS
BUGS
PLEASANT
MOTH
REPTILES
TINS 3/6

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

AND

CORNEB PORK.

Put up in KILN AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STRAITS TRADE.

NEWS ITEMS FROM HOME PAPERS.

£100,000,000 IN PENSIONS.

The amount of money which is being distributed throughout the country in separation allowances and pensions is £100,000,000, said Mr. Barnes, Pensions Minister, in the House of Commons.

YOUTHS OF EIGHTEEN WANTED.

Mr. Macpherson stated in the Commons recently that there might be hardships in individual cases in calling up youths of eighteen who were about to sit for university and professional examinations, but these youths were urgently required for military service.

POSTMEN WITH COLOURS.

Sixty-eight thousand postmen had joined the colours up to November 1st and the military authorities had been informed that 7,000 more would be sent free when required, says the Postmaster-General in his annual report.

Nearly 2,000 Post Office employees have lost their lives, two postmen have gained the V.C. and over 200 other employees have gained decorations.

The Post Office collects nearly 11,000,000 letters and 875,000 parcels weekly for transport abroad.

WHERE WIVES ARE WANTED.

It is vital that the Empire should be able to resist any pressure which a foreign power or group of powers could exercise in time of peace or war. A complete survey should, accordingly, be made of the relation between Empire production and Empire requirements.

This is an extract from the final report of the Dominion Royal Commission.

The Commissioners urge the emigration of young women, pointing out that in 1911 there were in the United Kingdom 1,329,000 more females than males, and in the self-governing Dominions 792,000 more males than females.

A NOVEL OATH.

A plaintiff at Bloomsbury County Court recently who was having the oath administered to him concluded with the words, "The old truth."

"And nothing but the truth," added the usher.

"Certainly not," said plaintiff.

The Registrar: Take the oath properly. No nonsense and don't be foolish.

Thus admonished, plaintiff took the following oath: "I swear by Almighty God that I will speak the truth, no nonsense and won't be foolish. I will speak the old truth."

APPLAUSE IN CHURCH.

On the basis of the Reformation, everything was possible. We could, come together for common worship without violating any principle.

This was what the Dean of Durham (Dr. Henson) said in his sermon at the Vite Temple recently in his appearance at the famous church, despite considerable controversy, attracting large congregations.

When, during the morning discourse, the Dean stated that he was there to claim his liberty of religious fellowship, there was an unheeded murmur of applause from the congregation.

"I have come here to this central church of English Nonconformity," said the Dean, "as the courteous invitation of those who are the responsible authorities in order, as an English clergyman, to claim my liberty of religious fellowship with the members of those evangelical Churches, called in this country Nonconformists, which share with the parent Church of England the heritage of the Reformation."

WAR PRISONERS TO HELP.

In order to meet the shortage of manpower, Austrian, Turkish, and in some cases German, prisoners of war may now be licensed from the camps on parole for employment unconnected with the operations of war.

The employments for which licenses will be granted are those in the food, manufacturing, and distributing trades and industries—other than munition work—specified by the Director of National Service as of primary importance.

The work must be work on the employer's premises. The men will not be licensed to act as carmen, parcel deliverers, messengers, waiters, or domestic servants.

Employers may apply to the Prisoners of War Branch, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: 1/6 and 2/6.

NATURALISATION AND THE WAR.

A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

One of the most perplexing questions created by the war, says a home paper, is certainly the position of naturalised persons, and the anomalies of the British law of nationality have raised repeatedly cases of difficulty which have come before the courts and the military tribunals.

The most common of these cases fall into two classes: on the one hand the British born sons of enemy aliens have often claimed that they should be exempted from the operation of the military service acts on the ground that they cannot be expected to fight against their father's country while at the same time as British citizens they have not been liable to the disabilities including the liability to internment of enemy aliens, and so have been free to propagate enemy sentiments; on the other hand the Imperial Government realised that large classes of naturalised persons have no real loyalty to the country in which they are naturalised, having become British subjects for the mere purpose of securing privileges and without any idea of accepting obligations. In the case of Germany the position is aggravated by the fact that the German law of nationality passed in 1912 made it perfectly clear that with the secret authority of the German Government any German might retain full German nationality while adopting British nationality for business purposes, while the debate in the Reichstag during the passing of the law established the fact, before suspected but not proved, that the German Government regarded the procedure with special approval as a means of assisting German penetration of foreign countries generally. The truth of the doctrine has most conspicuously been exhibited in the United States in which the Germans who have attained naturalisation have shown that their interests are far more German than American.

WHO COUNSELS PEACE?

A PASSAGE FROM SOUTHEY.

Who counsels peace at this momentous hour,
When God is giving deliverance to the oppressed
And to the injured power?
Who counsels peace, when Vengeance
Like a flood is spread?
Rolls on, no longer now to be repaid
From the four corners of the world
Cries out:
For justice upon an accursed head:
When Freedom hath her holy banners
spread
Over all nations, now in one just cause
United: when with one sublime accord
Europe throws off the yoke of shame,
And Loyalty and Faith and Ancient
Laws
Follow the avenging sword!

The Living and the Dead
Cry out alike against thee! They who
Creep beneath its weight, thine
iron yoke!
Join in the bitterness of secret prayer
The voice of that innumerable throng,
Whose slaughtered spirits day
and night invoke
The Everlasting Judge of right
and wrong.
How long, O Lord! Holy and Just, how
long!

By the widow's and the orphan's cry:
By the childless parent's misery:
By the lives which he hath shed;
By the ruin he hath spread;
By the prayers which rise for curses on
his head:
Redeem thine ancient fame,
Revenge thy suffering and thy
shame.
Open thine eyes: too long hast
thou been blind;
Take vengeance for thyself and for
mankind!

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By the widow's and the orphan's cry:
By the childless parent's misery:
By the lives which he hath shed;
By the ruin he hath spread;
By the prayers which rise for curses on
his head:
Redeem thine ancient fame,
Revenge thy suffering and thy
shame.
Open thine eyes: too long hast
thou been blind;
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WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, commencing at 3.30 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1832

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on THURSDAY, 24th May, 1917 at 4 o'clock p.m. in the Chamber Room, Chamber of Commerce Building, 3 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. P. H. HOLLAND.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Acting Secretary.

N.B.—In view of the Whitsuntide holidays, nominations will be received up to 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 25th instant. Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1838

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 238.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired term of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

EMPIRE DAY.

9 a.m.—Commemorative Service at St. John's Cathedral.
9.30 a.m.—Police Reserve Rifle Shooting at King's Park, Kowloon.
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Club open to Ladies.
12.30 a.m.—Chairman of Phoenix Club "At Home".
4 p.m.—Vandeville Matinee at the Theatre Royal.
7.30 p.m.—Tennis Tournament: Final of Doubles (Champion) match.
8.30 p.m.—Assault-Arms on Volunteering Para. Ground.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 25:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Towels, Napery, Brass and Glass Ware, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Tennis Balls at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.

SATURDAY, May 26:

Queen Mary's Birthday (1887).
11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co's Meeting.
Non-Members A.S. Watson & Co's Annual Meeting.

SUNDAY, May 27:

Whit Sunday.
Monday, May 28:
Whit Monday—General Holiday.

TUESDAY, May 29:

2 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.
Wednesday, May 30:
Noon—Star Ferry Co's Meeting.
8.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary Meeting.
8.30 p.m.—Girl Guides Display in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Lady May and Miss Dione May left the Colony today to spend the summer in Canada.

The Chairman of the Phoenix Club will be "At Home" to members and friends, tomorrow, Empire Day, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. The assembly will drink the health of the King at noon prompt.

A general meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is advertised to be held on May 29 to elect a representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence of Hon. Mr. P. H. Holland.

We deeply regret to learn that Mr. Gordon Chamberlain Faithfull, only son of Mr. R. C. Faithfull, solicitor of Hong Kong, was killed in action last month in France. He was a First Lieutenant in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was in his 30th year and leaves a young widow and infant child in Ottawa, Canada, to mourn his loss.

A Chinese named Tsui Tak San, 30 years of age, master of the Yau Yau salt shop at No. 185 Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, was yesterday taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital where he died as the result of stab wounds inflicted by a man now in Police custody. The body of the deceased has been removed to the Kowloon mortuary.

A Chinese married woman named Tong Yee Kim, residing at No. 121 Des Voeux Road Central, has reported to the Police that at 10 a.m. yesterday she entrusted her accountant with a deposit receipt and instructed him to draw \$5,000 from the Tai Yau Bank. He obtained the money at the bank but failed to deliver it to her.

Mr. Arthur Chapman and Mrs. Chapman were among the passengers who departed from the Colony today. Mrs. Chapman for some weeks past has been in hospital and was transferred to the hospital to the ship. Their many friends in the Colony hope that the change of air will lead to a speedy recovery.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Meeting of the Council is called for Friday, at 2.30 p.m.

The orders of the day are:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and seventy-three Dollars and ninety-seven Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1916.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1896.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the War Loans Ordinance, 1916.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Report of this Company states:—

The Directors have the pleasure to Submit to Shareholders their report, with a statement of accounts, for the year ended 30th April, 1917.

ACCOUNTS.

The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, amounted to \$117,699.52 as against \$88,942.58 the previous year.

The amount at credit of Profit and Loss account (after paying for repairs, allowing for Directors' and Auditors' fees, paying \$4,300.00 to credit of Accident Fund and contributing \$1,000 to War Charities) including \$2,615.95 brought forward, is \$105,985.79, which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To Pay a Dividend of \$1.80 per share from Working profits.....	\$ 72,000.00
To Pay a Bonus of 20 cent per share from Interest account.....	12,000.00
To write off Ice House Street Pier.....	5,000.00
To write off Boats.....	10,000.00
To carry forward.....	6,985.79
Total.....	\$105,985.79

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON and Mr. C. S. Gubbay have joined the Board in place of Hon. Mr. David Lyndale and Hon. Mr. E. Shellin resigned.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, K.C.M.G., retired, but being eligible offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR.
The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland, who offers himself for re-election.

C. E. ANTON, Chairman.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BENJAMIN SIR WILLIAM RYAN DAVIES, K.C., CHIEF JUSTICE.]

Seven Chinese were charged this morning with committing robbery and assault on one, Chen Chan Chun, at a village near Castle Peak Bay, on the night of April 16, and with stealing \$3.50 in money, one gold watch and several articles of clothing. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The Jurymen were—Messrs. J. Paterson, S. H. Dutton, F. H. Sawyer, C.A.D., Remedios, W. Thorne, J. D. F. Mulder and L. S. Ratliff.

Mr. Orme, in outlining the case said that the robbery was committed in a matched dwelling of a Chinese gentleman, who had resided in America and like all Chinese who can afford to go to America was likely to have been a man of some position. He lived in the matched with his wife and two children. On the night of April 16 he was alarmed by a party of robbers breaking into the house. The robbers were armed with knives and daggers, with which one or more of them threatened him. The men then proceeded to ransack the place and they took away the articles stated, and made off. The alarm was given and the roads and also the morning launch were watched. A detective met one of the accused on the wharf, attempting to go off in a small boat. The detective became suspicious and searched the man and found on him a watch. As no satisfactory explanation of his possession of the watch could be given by the man the detective made enquiries at the police station and it was then found that the watch was part of the stolen property. The arrested man then informed the police that the other stolen articles could be found in a garden close by and the police on going there found that his statement was correct. A watch was kept on the garden and subsequently all the other robbers were arrested and identified by the master of the house, his wife and his children.

The owner of the house then went into the witness box and gave evidence of the robbery and identification.

After hearing further evidence the jury found the accused guilty.

His Lordship passed a sentence of seven years' hard labour, and 14 strokes, on each of the seven accused.

THE MAGISTRACY.

PLAYING NOGAU PAI FOR FUN.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning five Chinese men and five Chinese women were charged with gambling at No. 51 Stanton Street.

Three of the defendants failed to appear to answer the charge and their bail of five dollars each was forfeited.

The remaining seven defendants, three men and four women, all pleaded not guilty to the charge, explaining to the magistrate that they were merely playing *nogau pai* for fun, and not for money.

Detective Inspector Watt then exhibited \$2.25 in Hongkong subsidiary coins and stated that this money was found on the gaming table at which the defendants were gambling when the house in Stanton Street was raided by the Police at eight o'clock last night.

After further evidence was heard His Worship fined each defendant three dollars, and ordered that the \$2.25 found on the gaming table by the Police should be confiscated.

A DIMINUTIVE OFFENDER.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a wee mite of a Chinese lad named Ah Fung pleaded guilty to the charge of hawking without a license in Jubilee Street.

"Do you know that you ought to be whipped?" inquired His Worship.

"Yes, Sir," meekly replied the boy.

"Well, then 'don't do it again,' said the magistrate, and discharged the diminutive offender.

A CONTRACTOR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The case in which one, Ng Wa, manager of the Sun Tai Construction Company, was summoned to answer an allegation of having misappropriated the sum of \$400, monies of the firm, was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Mr. Shenton appeared as solicitor for the prosecution and the defendant was represented by Mr. Davidson.

His Worship committed the defendant for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, fixing bail at \$500.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

This afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood, a paper case against named Wong Tin Lung, residing at No. 99 Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, was charged with feloniously murdering one Tsui Pak San at No. 95 Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, on the 22nd instant.

Chief Detective Inspector Morrison appeared for the Crown and the defendant was remanded in Police Custody until next Friday.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF IRON BEAMS.

Two Chinese coolies were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the theft of four iron beams, valued at \$95, the property of one Cheung Tang, a building contractor of No. 7 Li Yuen Street, which the defendants were alleged to have stolen from a house in the course of construction in Kowloon Street.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge and were remanded in Police custody until next Friday morning.

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. W. M. POWELL, LTD.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. William Powell, Ltd., was held at the Office of the Company this morning at noon.

Mr. G. C. Moxon presided and there were present Mr. H. J. Gedge (Director), and Messrs. E. Mauricio, G. Martin, E. Raymond and Mr. H. O. Holt (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting after which the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the printed Report and Balance Sheet of our Account for year ending 25th February 1917, has now been in your hands for some days and I will with your consent take them as read. It is with great pleasure that your Board are enabled to lay before you the figures disclosed in the Balance Sheet and I trust you will appreciate the hard work and care on the part of your present Manager and Staff which have led to the satisfactory results now shown. You will be interested to hear that in spite of War times and consequent trading difficulties our turnover has considerably increased—in fact has reached a record. Turning to the Balance Sheet you will notice that our stock has increased from \$127,118.39 to \$170,266.32. This is a matter for congratulation as nearly all good merchandise is more and more difficult to obtain and satisfaction may be felt that we possess a large amount of clean merchantable goods. Sundry Debtors are slightly increased as compared with last year, due to the large business we are doing. After deducting the Debit Balance of \$12,163.66, carried over from last year we have a net profit of \$24,044.29, to deal with. As stated your Directors propose to appropriate this as follows:—\$10,000 for the creation of a General Reserve fund; \$4,104.47 to write off fixtures and fittings; and to carry forward the Balance of \$9,939.82. Your stock has been checked by such means as your Board could devise and they are of opinion that its value is fully as stated in the Balance Sheet. In view of the difficult and strenuous times through which we are passing and the uncertainty of the future as regards all imports from Europe and America your Board have created a general reserve fund of \$10,000 which they consider absolutely essential. Furniture and fittings have been written down from \$8,104.47 to \$4,000 which I think you will agree is a prudent step, as, of course, such fixtures are only valuable to us as a going concern and have no market value. The sum remaining after the foregoing provisions amounts to \$9,939.82, a sum insufficient to provide any reasonable dividend and it appears to your Board that it is advisable to carry this sum forward to our next account, and thus strengthen the Company. In this course they have received the support of some of the largest shareholders. I am glad to inform you that so far this year has opened well for us, and given no unforeseen set back, it is morally certain that next account will see us in a position to commence regular dividends which I trust henceforth may be maintained. I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the Report and Accounts be adopted.

Mr. E. M. RAYMOND seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. G. MARTIN proposed, and Mr. H. O. HOLT seconded, that Mr. G. C. Moxon be re-elected Chairman, and the motion was carried.

Mr. E. M. RAYMOND proposed, and Mr. E. MAURICIO seconded, that Mr. H. J. Gedge be re-elected as a Director, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. H. O. HOLT seconded, that Messrs. H. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be re-elected auditors for the coming year at a remuneration of \$450. And the motion was carried.

The meeting then terminated.

A TRAMP ACROSS HAINAN.

[BY A SHIP'S OFFICER.]

In a recent issue we reported the experiences of the Indo-China steamer *Tung Shing* which had the misfortune to break her propeller shaft while on a voyage from Hongkong to Saigon. The account mentioned that a life boat put off from the ship with the object of reaching Hainan to report the breakdown. In the boat were Mr. Short (Chief Officer), Mr. Jackson (3rd Engineer), three quartermasters and two sailors. The following account of a tramp across the island of Hainan was written by the Chief Officer, and it is the more interesting because few foreigners (if any) we understand, have done this journey. The narrative says:—

We left ship on March 24th, at about 4.30 p.m., in a lifeboat, the weather being cloudy but clear; and a heavy N.E. swell prevailed. We steered a N.W. x W. course, hoping to reach Luong Soi Port within twenty-four hours. Towards midnight it became very cold and commenced to rain, but cleared towards 2 a.m. The wind began to weaken and at 5 a.m. a drizzle rain set in with only the lightest of breezes. As we could not see very far, I headed the boat N.N.W., so that the current would not take us south of the island and we would not be lost. At about eleven o'clock the rain cleared and we saw the land right ahead. It was Cape Saichang. We had drifted past Luong Soi in the rain. As we were only making leeway, we put out four oars and commenced to pull. At about noon we could see Luong Soi. We must have been within five miles of it, though unable to see it because of the rain.

Whilst looking for a sandy beach to land on, we saw a sampan and fired a gun to attract attention, but we only succeeded in frightening the Chinese in it, who fired three or four shots at us as signals to some junk which were just leaving and they pulled for the beach. The shots fired hit the water about half way between us and the sampan from which they were fired. They said afterwards that they believed us to be "pirates." We landed on the beach about half a mile from there and sent one of our Chinese to explain our case. Then they sent six men to bring our boat into safe anchorage; that night we slept on board a junk. Next morning, owing to bad weather and the nature of the bay we were in, it was impossible to get out our boat; so we decided to walk to Luong Soi, the second in command of the junk acting as guide. After walking for six and a half hours we met a Malay who spoke good English. He told us that we should go to Yulin-kang where we would find a European; so we turned back, hoping to find some means of communicating with Hoi Hau. That night after walking back to where we had started from we slept in the Malay's house and next morning, under his guidance, we commenced our walk to Yulin-kang. After a climb over hills and wading through streams we reached Yulin-kang, this being about 6 p.m. The European spoken of by our friend the Malay was a Customs officer, Mr. Sommi, a Norwegian. He received us very well indeed and we had a much-needed bath. This was the night of the 27th.

Next morning we went to see the police, and managed to see the officer in charge of Lei-chau district who promised us ponies, etc., for the next day; but when the next day came he was missing. He sent a policeman to say if we gave satisfactory proof that we were not Germans he would give us guides to take us to Hoi Hau but we would have to walk. For two days we tried to arrange for a junk or ponies without much success; so we sent a courier to the British Consulate at Hoi Hau. Next day we were more fortunate. We managed to get two ponies; and, as our Chinese would not walk or take their turn to ride the ponies, we left them in care of the police until sent for.

On the morning of the 1st of April we commenced our journey overland to Hoi Hau. We arrived at Tong Kin about six p.m., that night and stayed in the police station. After an uncomfortable night on hard boards we resumed our journey this time on ponies supplied by the police, arriving at Ling Soi at about 3.30 p.m. Here, again we stayed in the police station, leaving in the early morning, I on a pony, the Third Engineer in a chair. On this occasion we slept in a rest house, though only a pig would have a proper rest there! Needless to say, we were up bright and early the next morning and on our way, arriving that evening at Manchui, where, once more, we stayed with the police—another hard bed but by now a very welcome one. Next morning we resumed our journey and at about 5 p.m.

instead of being at Ka Chek, we found our coolie had taken the wrong road. However, as we were close to the Ka Chek river we travelled all night in a sampan and arrived at Ka Chek at 5.30 a.m. next morning, where we had to wait the pleasure of the police. They, however, gave us better assistance than we had so far experienced and we were permitted to continue our journey at 10.30 a.m. That night was spent in another "magnificent" rest house. At 5 a.m. on the 7th we continued our journey arriving at Ding-an, at about 3 p.m. The police at Ding-an were very good to us. They offered us the usual rice, which offer we had had from every police station; but as we were near to Hoi Hau we refused. This, however, did not worry them. They could not speak English, but they seemed to understand when we refused and they produced a tin of cream emekers and some hot milk, of which we made short work. At 4 p.m. we were taken to a sampan and proceeded down river. At 5 a.m. we left the sampan and after two hours' walk we arrived at Kiang-chau-fu, from which place we took a carriage to Hoi Hau, arriving at the police station about 7.40 a.m. At 9.30 we were sent to the Foreign Office and from the Foreign Office to the British Consulate and here all our troubles ended.

One peculiar feature about China is that it does not matter what the circumstances are, if you want to see any one with any position at all you must have a card!

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Public Works Department.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917.

SIR.—The sum of \$8,500 has already been subscribed to the above fund, which has for its object the purchase of an aeroplane to be a gift from the community of Hongkong to the Home Government. Before this aeroplane can be purchased, however, a further sum of \$5,000 must be obtained, and in view of the wealthy condition of the Colony it should not be difficult for this amount to be raised.

A well known local Englishman has intimated that provided the balance of \$5,000 be raised by the first week in July he will then contribute the entire cost of an additional aeroplane. Such a noble and generous offer should be taken up in the manner in which it is made; and I therefore, appeal to all members of the community to assist in complying with the condition which has been stipulated. I would point out that if 50 persons will contribute about the gift of two aeroplanes will become assured, and I shall welcome promises from intending subscribers of such an amount, but at the same time all smaller sums will be heartily welcomed and will be acknowledged in the local press.

Yours faithfully,

JOS. J. BRYAN,

Hon. Corresponding Secretary, to the Overseas Club.

THE BOXING CONTESTS.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR.—My attention is drawn to the letter of "Observer" under this heading. In my opinion, Smith was an easy winner on points, having done most of the leading, and I understand that both the referees checked the points of the fight independently, and agreed upon the result in favour of Smith.

In the Richards-Bramman fight there was holding by both men, but not more than is often the case. Bramman complained to the Referee early in the fight of Richards holding, and I heard the Referee repeatedly caution both men as he broke them apart. As the holding did not affect the result of the fight the Referee did all that was necessary.

In the Ahern-Bramman fight, I think he will then contribute the entire cost of an additional aeroplane. Such a noble and generous offer should be taken up in the manner in which it is made; and I therefore, appeal to all members of the community to assist in complying with the condition which has been stipulated. I would point out that if 50 persons will contribute about the gift of two aeroplanes will become assured, and I shall welcome promises from intending subscribers of such an amount, but at the same time all smaller sums will be heartily welcomed and will be acknowledged in the local press.

When both are not damaging cautions only are necessary, and cautions must be made for boxers who are doing their best to win and are fighting with most honest intentions, as was the case in all these bouts. It is easy to criticize from outside but difficult to, when boxing, see the whole of a fight, and to give a hard, to avoid some holding and other faults. No competent Referee would disqualify a man, especially an amateur, for anything which occurred at these bouts, and, in my opinion, the Referee carried out his duties with considerable tact, self-control and ability, not serious faults taking place during the bouts. It is stating to have a Referee correcting faults which have little or no bearing upon the result of the fight. The boxers, too, every one of them, deserve the greatest credit for the splendid display, given, such with heavy "good" feeling.

The mistake in time-keeping in the Scott-Craig fight is regrettable, but we are all, even time-keepers, liable to err, and seeing that this incident was absolutely dealt with by the Referee and eventually led to better feelings between the boxer and with our American friends, I think "Observer's" criticism unduly severe. The time was given to me as 14 sec. and not 8 sec., as stated by "Observer." I considered the whole affair excellent, well-managed, well-fought, and a great credit both to the officials and to the contestants, and especially to the Americans, both inside and outside the ring, whose bouts did splendidly, and adding their short training and showed such a thorough sporting spirit. (Yours faithfully, "Observer.")

ANOTHER OBSERVER.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE PREMIER'S NEW SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

LONDON, May 21. Mr. Lloyd George, in making his statement on Ireland, said there was one thing common to the failure of past attempts at an Irish settlement: namely, that the proposals emanated from the British Government. The Cabinet, therefore, had decided to invite Irishmen themselves to put forward their proposals. Up to the present, Great Britain had undertaken all the construction and Ireland all the criticism. Once Irishmen were confronted with the problem they would give due weight to the obstacles and difficulties. The Government proposed that Ireland should try her own hand at framing an instrument of government. The experiment had succeeded in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and he could not help thinking that what had been accomplished there could be achieved in Ireland.

The Government, therefore, proposed immediately, in summon on behalf of the Crown, a Convention of Irishmen in Ireland to submit to the British Government and Parliament a Constitution for the Government of Ireland within the Empire. The Convention must be representative of all classes and interests in Ireland, including the Sinn Feiners. It must be really representative of Irish life and activities in all their forms. If it was suggested that the Convention should be nominated by the Crown, and the terms of reference should be those contained in his letter to Mr. Redmond. The parties who entered into the Convention would be pledged to no conclusion, but each man would be pledged to do his best as an Irishman, a patriot, and a man of honour to settle the controversy. If a substantial agreement was reached as to the character and scope of the constitution to be framed for the future Government of Ireland within the Empire, the Imperial Government would accept the responsibility for taking all the necessary steps to give legislative effect thereto. The Premier urged that the Convention should sit in secret, and said invitations would be issued shortly.

The Government felt that a settlement would materially help to the successful conclusion of the war. Evidence had accumulated from many quarters regarding the importance from the war point of view of getting this controversy settled. He said that Mr. Hughes had never ceased to urge this consideration. Irishmen had a passionate love of liberty and we wanted them ranged on the side of the Allies and not torn by conflicting emotions. We should need all our strength to win a triumph worthy of the sacrifices we had made. The Empire would not afford to have this unaccounted for that sapped his vigour and he appealed to patriotic spirit to help the healing. (Cheers.)

After referring to the success of the methods of settlement, similar to that now proposed, in Canada, Australia and South Africa, Mr. Lloyd George added, "Of course, no analogy of this kind is complete, but still it is sufficiently complete to demonstrate that equally refractory problems had yielded to good will and common sense. In Canada and South Africa you had a conflict of races and in at least one of them, a bitter conflict of creeds. In South Africa the banners of the struggling races had only quite recently been steeped in the blood of their sons, yet goodwill and common sense have triumphed there."

The Premier especially emphasised the necessity for the Convention being thoroughly representative. "It must not be a Convention merely of political parties, though they must all be represented—the followers of Mr. Redmond, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the Ulster Unionists, the Southern Unionists, and I hope, the Sinn Feiners also—but in the main the Government's view is that the Convention ought to consist of the representatives of the local governing bodies, churches, trades unions, commercial interests, educational interests, in fact real representation of Irish life, thought and activity in all their leading aspects."

As far as possible we shall invite the delegates to be chosen by the bodies whom they represent. Where this is impossible—and I quite understand there may be cases where it will be desirable to have Irish interests represented which may not be chosen by any of the categories to which I have referred—other means will be taken to secure that element of Irish opinion is present."

The Premier asked would it be too much to hope that Irishmen of all creeds and parties might get together in the Convention for the

purpose of drafting a Constitution for their country which should secure a just balance of all opposing interests, and finally compose the unhappy discords which had so long distracted Ireland and impeded its harmonious developments, and now were a source of weakness to the people of these Isles during one of the greatest trials they had passed through? After pledging the Government to give legislative effect to any substantial agreement, Mr. Lloyd George added that perhaps he ought to safeguard the Treasury, because Irishmen might become unanimous on the question of making a demand on the Imperial Exchequer—(Laughter). He was unable to imagine Great Britain acting niggardly, but the Treasury must have a word to say. He could only promise on behalf of the Government that should the Convention happily come to an agreement, they would not forget that restitution and reparation should begin at home.

With reference to the proposal that the Convention should sit behind closed doors, the Premier said that this would be necessary if there was to be a reasonable chance of success. The American States framed their Constitution behind closed doors; so did Canada and South Africa. He said that he hoped that there would be no publication, authorised or unauthorised, of the proceedings, until a conclusion had been reached. Nothing would be more fatal than unauthorised paragraphs suggesting that one person or another was taking a certain line which was the betrayal of one interest or another. This would create a poisonous atmosphere deadly to success. The Government proposed to take steps as soon as practicable. There would be a good deal of consideration and discussion with reference to the basis of representation and the bodies who should nominate, but there would be no undue delay, and he hoped they would be able to come to a definite decision in a very short time. The invitations would then be issued.

The Premier entreated the House to believe that nothing but pressing war considerations would induce them to take up so thorny a problem in the middle of the prosecution of this great war, but when they were engaged in a life and death struggle, they did not want a rankling, festering quarrel on their hands that irritated and distracted and weakened. From a war point of view, it was important to get the controversy settled in order to win the goodwill and cooperation of the Irish race throughout the world. He concluded by stating that the entire strength of Great Britain and the whole-hearted support of Ireland as well, was essential to victory. Therefore he appealed to Irishmen of all faiths and political opinions, and especially to the patriotic spirit of Ulster.

MR. REDMOND'S COMMENTS. Mr. Redmond, who followed Mr. Lloyd George, said that three successive Governments had made four unsuccessful attempts to reach a settlement, but the present proposal was entirely novel. Ireland was being asked herself to draft a Constitution for her country. He was sure that every section of Irishmen would be glad to participate in the Convention. The latter must not only be free, but representative of all sections, county councils, corporations, trade councils, churches, the teaching profession, Irish peers, and the various political parties. He would be willing to agree to a limited representation of the Irish Party and equally large representation of the Ulster party and also a generous representation of Sinn Feiners. He approved of the proposal to have a small nominated element, and also to the proposal that the Crown should nominate the Chairman, who, he hoped, would be a man of great and distinguished judgement, proved experience and undoubted impartiality. He had a sure hope that the result of the Convention would be blessed for Ireland and the Empire. He wholeheartedly hoped that the Convention would be animated by a true spirit of conciliation among all Irishmen.

Lord Lansdale, speaking for Ulster party, said that the whole proposal would be submitted to the people of Ulster, with the recommendation that they consider it carefully. The Ulster people, he said, would be guided by the same patriotic motives which had always guided them. Although he could not feel sanguine that the Convention would accomplish the purpose for which it was destined, he and his colleagues would not take the responsibility of closing the door upon the experiment.

MR. O'BRIEN'S WARNING.

Mr. William O'Brien, while welcoming the proposal, warned the Government that there would be great difficulties to overcome in the election to or the selection of the Convention.

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the Redmondites, the O'Brienites, the Ulster Unionists, the Southern Unionists, and the Sinn Feiners would all be represented at the Convention. As far as possible the delegates would be chosen by the body whom they represented, but where that was impossible—and there might be cases where it would be desirable to have Irish representatives who might be chosen by any of the categories mentioned—other means would be taken to secure that other elements of Irish opinion were represented.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith declared that we had already proceeded a considerable distance towards a settlement. He pointed out that there was no dissent from the Government's proposal; on the contrary a large part of the Irish nation heartily embraced it.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson said that he found no reason to modify his opinion, which he had always held, that the best solution of Irish Government was a maintenance of the Union. He did not know whether the Ulster Unionists would accept the Government's invitation, but he emphasised that threats would not have the slightest effect. Whatever decision the Ulster Unionists took, he hoped it would be a wise one, he would be with them to the end. He had not the least intention of deserting them. He valued his honour more than anything he could owe to the Government.

Sir Edward Carson urged that if the Convention met, the delegates should attend without set proposals.

Mr. Devlin welcomed the Convention. He trusted that all sections of the country would contribute towards bringing about a substantial agreement. After further speeches the subject was dropped.

The speech created a favourable impression in the Lobby. The Nationalists greatly appreciated Sir Edward Carson's attitude and are confident that a representative Convention will be formed.

A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 22. "In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon made a most impressive speech on behalf of the Irish Convention. He emphasised that the Government's proposals were as much a war measure as any emergency act that had been passed. He said that at each stage of the war, while he was a member of the Government, it had been brought home to all of them that the condition of Ireland had been a source, not of strength, but of weakness to the common cause. There was no month, but that the figure of Ireland had arisen like a spectre across their path. Ireland indeed was 'the presentation of two faces, one turned towards the battlefield with all the chivalrous honour and personal courage for which the race had always been conspicuous and which never shone with brighter lustre than during this war. The other face was averted from the struggle, exhibiting discontent and even an angry inbred, still playing on ancient wrongs, still suspicious of British Government and still declining to join wholeheartedly in the supreme effort of the united Anglo-Saxon race. They had seen the unhappiness, he might almost say the calamitous effects of this disunion in every field of action. At home, where it had not been without considerable effect on the attitude of Trade Unions and the great labour communities whose co-operation was such a potent factor in our strength. In Ireland, where such deplorable events had occurred, which none could think of except in a sense of shame. It affected our armies in the field which would have been all the stronger in numbers but for this fatal joint in our armour and it had not been without its effect on our Allies, who wondered at our failure to do for ourselves what we had succeeded in doing for others, and what, even in this war, we were endeavouring to do for other peoples. It had given the enemy abundant opportunity to blaspheme and to practise the arts of propaganda and intrigue in which he excelled. But its effects had spread to an even wider field. One who attempted to follow the recent course of events, especially in Canada and Australia, could not have failed to see that their splendid efforts were tinged with some sense of disappointment, and that these efforts would have been greater still had not the

shadow of discontented Ireland fallen across our path. Nobody in touch with American thought could doubt that an immense impetus would be given to the zeal with which America would prosecute the war if only she knew that this rift in the late was closed and the Anglo-Saxon race was standing undivided in its energies to the pursuance of the common end.

Lord Curzon said that he did not believe that America had any more desire to interfere in our domestic affairs at the present juncture than we had to interfere with her own, but a man must be afflicted if he did not appreciate that the co-operation of America would be more hearty and more fruitful if she could feel that Ireland, with which she had so many associations, was putting its full weight in comity with the free and Allied nations. America realised, as we have realised, that to win the kind of victory we desired, the full strength of the British Empire must be turned to that purpose. A united and reconciled Ireland would be an important addition to that strength."

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

A STRONG FLEET NECESSARY.

THE HAGUE, May 21.

The First Chamber has unanimously voted the Budget of the East Indies after a declaration by the Minister that a strong fleet is necessary to defend the whole of the Indies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY CONTINUED.

LONDON, May 21.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations between Bullecourt and Fontaine le Croisilles were successfully continued during the night. We captured a support trench last night after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, and heavily beat off counter-attacks. Our massed artillery is engaging the enemy in the open. A large number of the enemy dead were found, and 160 prisoners were captured. Two German divisions have been engaged in this neighbourhood since yesterday morning. We successfully carried out a raid near Loos, and drove off raiders southward of Messines.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN CHAMPAGNE.

LONDON, May 21.

A French communiqué states:—In Champagne the enemy violently bombarded the positions we captured yesterday. Bombarding aeroplanes during the night of the 19th inst. dropped 2,200 kilos. of explosives on the railway stations and bivouacs in the region of Epoye and Bethenville.

RUSSIANS REPULSE TURKS.

LONDON, May 20.

A Russian official report transmitted by wireless, states that the Russians repelled repeated Turkish attacks westward of Ardashi, and compelled the Turkish cavalry approaching the height southward of Banah to retire.

THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

EXHAUSTING THE PATIENCE OF NEUTRALS.

LONDON, May 21.

The continued sinking of ships by German submarines are further embittering Germany's relations with the remaining European neutrals. There is intense indignation in Sweden regarding the sinking of the three large food-ships mentioned in yesterday's cables. The Government has protested; and the newspapers are demanding stronger measures. Spain has demanded from Germany an indemnity for the sinking of the *Patricio*, and that Spanish ships shall not be torpedoed without warning in the safe zone.

It is also announced that Spain will break off commercial relations pending a reply. Norway has enquired from Germany regarding the fate of the crews of four torpedoed Norwegian ships. Germany has callously replied that there is no information.

ENGINEERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, May 21.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, stated that the engineers generally had resumed work. Meanwhile there had been meetings at certain places, notably at Leeds and Sheffield, to decide whether they would resume in view of Saturday's settlement. A portion of the men at Barrow are still out.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CRISIS IN PEKING.

(Wah Tze Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, May 23.

The President is determined not to take any notice of the Tukwans' petition requesting the dissolution of Parliament.

Kuk Chung-shan, Tong Fa-lung, No King-hin and Wong Chen-ting, representing the four different parties, had an interview with the President yesterday with a view to arranging a compromise regarding the four Articles in the Constitution. Each expressed his views but their general attitude was conciliatory and they promised the President that they would explain the situation to their respective parties. Just before they took their leave, they asked the President what would be done of the Tukwans' enforced their demand arbitrarily. The President replied: "They will not transgress the law; they will not stamp the Seal and they will not fear death" (sic).

A SECRET CONFERENCE.

The Tukwans and representatives,

numbering over 20 persons, not including Tso-kwan, met at the Premier's residence yesterday afternoon. The proceedings were kept strictly secret but it is understood that questions concerning Parliament and the Cabinet were discussed.

Chang Fan has sent a lengthy telegram absolutely endorsing the Tukwans' actions in Peking.

The military training director, General Chang Shih-sung, criticises the Tukwans' action as an interference with the Constitutional Law. Besides despatching a circular and telegrams, he has tendered his resignation.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

PEKING, May 23.

Various reports are current as to the successors of Premier Tuan Chi-jui. Hsu Hai-chang has recently shown a willingness to accept the Premiership. In the meantime, the following names have been suggested as Cabinet Ministers:—Minister of Interior, Fan Yuan-lin; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ko Yu-hin; Minister of Communications, Wang Tai-wei; Minister of Finance, Li King-hi; Minister of Navy, Admiral Sah Ching-ning; Minister of Education, Cho Yin-pai; Minister of Agriculture, Ho Shu-wan. The Minister of Justice is undecided.

TWO TUCHUNS RETURN HOME.

PEKING, May 23.

The Hohan and Shansi Tuchuns have returned to their respective provinces.

TENNIS.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS FINAL.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. S. E. Green were the victors in the final match of the Professional Pairs when they met Mr. H. A. Nesbit and Mr. A. S. N. Fletcher last evening. The first set was easily won by the former pair, neither Mr. Nesbit or Mr. Fletcher appearing to have settled down and they lost by 6-0. In the second set however, Mr. Nesbit took matters pretty much in his own hands, and with very little help from his partner carried the set to 10 games before he had to give in to his opponents by 9-7. In the third set, Mr. Nesbit continued to work hard and with rather more assistance from his partner, and by virtue of some brilliant strokes on his own part, managed to secure the set by 8-3. Mr. Fletcher could not however keep the pace, and was compelled to leave more to Mr. Fletcher and the latter played, not being able to respond, the deciding set and the match was lost by 6-0, 9-7, 3-6. Mr. Fletcher played a very indifferent game and appeared to be somewhat nervous. He had shown much better form in previous matches and had been able to give his partner a rest, the match might have gone otherwise, for neither Mr. Green nor Mr. Dodwell were in their best form.

This evening the Mixed Handicap Doubles final will be played in which Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit meet Mrs. Armstrong and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back or the legs, use Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this balm and bind it over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS. WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn with a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

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and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

SNAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LIGHT! SAFE! SHOWPROOF!

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HONGKONG.

SIAM AND THE WAR.

The position taken by Siam as one of the signatories to the Hague Convention has hitherto been thoroughly correct, remarks the *Bangkok Daily Mail*. Immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities she proclaimed her complete neutrality and took the customary measures to prevent her breach by combatants, by the dismantling of a wireless plant and other steps of the kind, and the arrest of what are known as the Ghadar Indians, who, financed and aided by German officials, were seeking to cause trouble not merely in neighbouring territory but, if all accounts be true, even in Siam itself. These exploits of German agents would have justified this country in long ago throwing at least her moral weight into the scale against the Central Powers, but she patiently bided her time and it was not until the submarine policy of Germany had violated every principle of humanity in warfare that Siam felt bound to enter her solemn protest as one of the signatories of the Hague Convention. But that Convention, so far as its binding powers are concerned, has been entirely disregarded on the part of Germany, it has been practically torn up as a mere "scrap of paper" and flung into the faces of the nations who had subscribed to it in the sacred cause of humanity, and the question is, has Siam's protest been sufficient to mark her sense of the slight that has been put upon her? The question is one which we have heard discussed by Siamese almost daily of late and there seems at least among the most intelligent and best informed, to be a growing opinion that this country has not done enough, but should, as other countries very much in her own position have done, sever diplomatic relations. This opinion is not universally held, it is true, but it certainly seems to be that of the more intelligent part of the populace. On the other hand, there are a number of officials, military officers and others, who have been trained in Germany and who have kindly remembrances and ties linking them with that country, and who contend that further action is none at Siam's business, especially as her practical affairs are by no means vitally menaced. This argument is, we think, fallacious. The question is one of national honour and not of private friendships or sympathies. Siam has every right to demand and insist

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL, 5.45 p.m.

Friday, May 25th.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Tuesday, May 29th.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

Wednesday, May 30th.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

Thursday, May 31st.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Friday, June 1st.—Class 14 (Inspector Gordon).

The results of the Examinations of Classes 9, 10, 11, held on May 11th, are posted at Headquarters Club.

PARADES, 5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, May 29th.—Ambulance Squadron. Also recruits of all Companies under own Command.

Wednesday, May 30th.—No. 2 Company under own Command.

Thursday, May 31st.—No. 3 Company under own Command. No. 2 Section at Water Police Station, Ambulance Squadron at Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m.

Friday, June 1st.—No. 1 Section and No. 1 Platoon at Central. Also recruits of all Companies for passing out by A.S.P. (R).

STUNTERS.

P.O. 782 Backhouse and P.C. 176 Chan Ming are invalided out.

(Sgd.) F. J. JONES, D.S.P. (R).

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR a cure you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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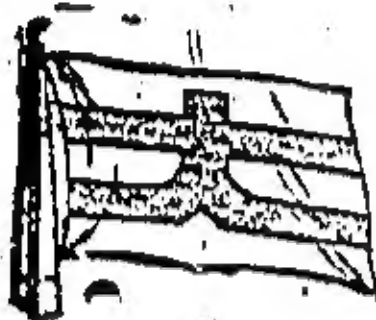
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Superintendent.
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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,
(TRANS PACIFIC) KORE AND YOKOHAMA.
"CHICAGO MARU" Monday, 4th June, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSA LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aiping and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.
"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 24th May, at 8 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 27th May, at Noon.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosa Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,
No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,
Prinsep, Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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"PRINSEN JULIANA" Sunday, 27th June.

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S.S. BENKEO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 24th May.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI SINGAPORE May 24, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN SHANGHAI May 27, Daylight.
SHANGHAI SINGAPORE May 27, Daylight.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI KUEIKOW May 29, at Noon.
SHANGHAI SINGAPORE May 29, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO SHANTUNG May 31, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI SINGAPORE May 31, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO TAINING June 6, at Noon.

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming" & "Tea"

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-
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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning," with
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maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
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on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers
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SHANGHAI SINGAPORE May 27, Daylight.

SHANGHAI SINGAPORE May 29, Daylight.

MANILA SINGAPORE May 29, Daylight.

SHANGHAI SINGAPORE May 31, at 3 p.m.

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To-day's Advertisements

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, 24th May, at 1 o'clock p.m.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1833

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, 24th May, at 1 o'clock p.m.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1824

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Director of Public Works to sell by Public Auction.

SATURDAY,

the 26th May, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A Few Lots of BRASS FITTINGS, &c.

Comprising—

Brass Fan Light Catches.

Brass Casement Fasteners.

Brass Spring Latches.

Indicators for Switch Panels.

Points for do.

Cast Iron Nuts for Gutters.

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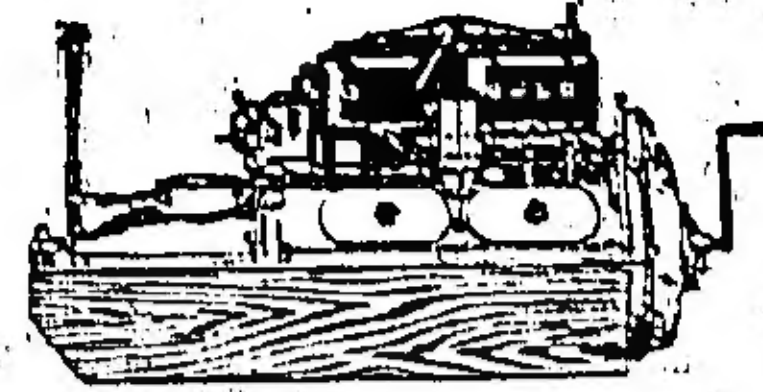
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When you think of MOTORS
think of ALEX. ROSS & Co.



Largest Stock of Motor Cars.
Motor Cycles and Marine Motors
in Hongkong. "Everything for
Motoring."

TO LET

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1827

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—Post Office Buildings (top floor).
Apply—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917. 1807

TO LET.

Nicely furnished SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, with board, best location.
Apply—
ROGATE & HARTING,
Tele. 296 K.
Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1803

TO LET.

ARDSHEAL No. 119 The Peak, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1771

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street, for rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1877

TO LET.

WELL appointed and comfortable European Houses Nos. 17 and 19 KENNEDY ROAD, with electric lights already installed.
Apply—
YOUNG, HEE,
10 Des Voeux Road Central,
Tel. Nos. 506 and 551.
Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1808

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road. HOUSES in Kings and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 18,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON KAN, a Chinese graduate in literature, has been a teacher in European Schools and Universities in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read and write in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a fine knowledge of the Chinese language. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to Mr. Li, 122, Wellington Street, First Floor.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387.

1—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £3,437,500

11—First Fund £3,837,047
11—Life & Annuity Funds £17,697,590
Sinking Fund Account £23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,581,458
Life and Annuity Branches 2,141,693
Revenue Marine Department £37,359
Other Receipts 478,940

£5,339,450

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts, Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage 1 cts per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 5, should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be sent to our office not later than 1 p.m.

"New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m."

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "MAIL" Hongkong. Code: A.B.D. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire—

" On Demand—

" 20 days' sight—

" 4 months' sight—

Credit, 4 months' sight—

Documentary, 4 months' sight—

On Paris—

On demand—

Credit, 4 months' sight—

On New York—

On demand—

Credit, 60 days' sight—

On Bombay—

Wire—

On demand—

On Calcutta—

Wire—

On demand—

On Singapore—

On demand—

On Manila—

On demand—

On Shanghai—

On demand—

On Yokohama—

On demand—

On Hongkong—

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On Canton—

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